

Oregon Status Factors

Elcode NBHEP2U010
Gname PTILIDIUM CALIFORNICUM
Gcomname LIVERWORT

Number of Occurrences

E = >300

Comments The ISMS database contains records for about 307 occurrences in Oregon.

Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

E = Many (41-125) occurrences with good viability

Comments Estimated 100 occurrences in Oregon with good viability.

Population Size

F = 10,000-100,000 individuals

Comments Estimated 20,000 individuals in Oregon.

Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km² (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments Estimated range is 25,000 square miles in Oregon. Known from the Cascade Range, Coast Range, and Klamath Mountains.

Area of Occupancy

B = 0.4-4 km² (about 100-1,000 acres)

LB = 4-40 km (about 2.5-25 miles)

Comments Estimated area of occupancy is 200 acres in Oregon.

Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

D = Moderate Decline (decline of 25-50%)

Comments Moderate long-term decline of 25-50% in Oregon. Local impacts from logging.

Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

D = Declining. Decline of 10-30% in population, range, area occupied, and/or number or condition of occurrences

Comments Short-term decline of 10-30% in Oregon, for reasons cited above.

Threats

G = Slightly threatened. Threats, while recognizable, are of low severity, or affecting only a small portion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences may be altered in minor parts of range or degree of alteration falls within the natural variation of the type.

Scope Low

Severity Low

Immediacy Low

Comments Slightly threatened in Oregon. Logging is primary threat; global warming a potential threat.

Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Estimated 12 protected occurrences in Oregon.

Intrinsic Vulnerability

C = Not Intrinsically Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (< 5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance; or species has high dispersal capability such that extirpated populations soon become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are resilient or resistant to irreversible changes in composition and structure and quickly recover (within 10 years).

Comments Not intrinsically vulnerable. Plants are small and fragile, but reproduce readily by spores and fragmentation of gametophytes. Plants will recolonize sites when suitable habitat and substrate are present, but this depends on the availability of inoculum from nearby populations.

Environmental Specificity

B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common.

Comments Narrow environmental specificity. Located on bark at the base of standing trees or recently fallen logs, rarely on other organic substrates. At the southern end of its range (Oregon and California) this species is distinctly restricted to middle elevation forests in the *Abies amabilis* zone (between 3000 and 5000 feet elevation), where it is one of the dominants of the cryptogam community.

Other Considerations

ORNHIC - Not Listed.

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Grank S4 **Grank Date** 11/25/2002

Reasons

About 307 occurrences in Oregon. Estimated 100 occurrences in Oregon with good viability. Estimated 20,000 individuals in Oregon. Estimated range is 25,000 square miles in Oregon. Estimated area of occupancy is 200 acres in Oregon. Moderate long-term decline of 25-50% in Oregon. Short-term decline of 10-30% in Oregon. Slightly threatened in Oregon. Estimated 12 protected occurrences in Oregon. Not intrinsically vulnerable. Narrow environmental specificity.

BCD Sources

New Sources

USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service. 2002. Interagency Species Management System [ISMS] database. Portland, Oregon.
Christy, J.A. & D.H. Wagner. 1996. Guide for the identification of rare, threatened or sensitive bryophytes in the

range of the northern spotted owl, western Washington, western Oregon, and northwestern California. USDI Bureau of Land Management. 200 pp.